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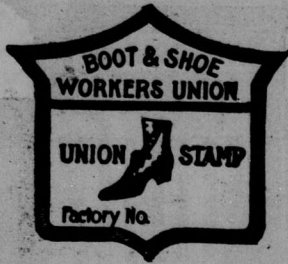


LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—January 28, 1916.
GOING BACKWARD.
POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT.
LABOR DEPARTMENT.
INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS DAY.
WAIL OF WEALTH.

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-:- :- Going Backward -:- -:-

There are many well-meaning but deluded individuals in the labor organizations who constantly advise and exhort their fellows to turn backward and recommence the struggle to found a usable and forward-looking organization. At a recent session of a central labor union, one delegate advocated that the American Federation of Labor should disband, likewise all of its affiliated internationals, and thereupon advised the disbanded mass to at once join the Industrial Workers of the World. Another delegate wanted the labor unions to affiliate with the Socialist party. These several proposals can mean nothing else to the mass of organized trade unionists than to turn backward.

If it has taken all of the aforementioned organizations a generation to arrive at their present numerical strength under the banner of one unifying principle, it follows that the organization containing the greatest number has the best unifying or cementing principle, has the greater vitality and is the best fitted to survive.

If the labor unions were to follow the advice of pure logicians as they arise from time to time, they would have to constantly reform, join this, that or the other minority group. Such process would mean to undo repeatedly what has already been accomplished. It would mean to ask the majority constantly to assume an attitude of skepticism, and often to revise its fundamental faith, thus fostering a permanent quality of doubt in itself and the rectitude of its institutions.

The basis of all such tendencies to ask organizations to reverse themselves lies in the individual character of each human. The individual frequently changes his attitude and opinion in regard to fundamental principles and policies. The same man may be found one day in the camp of one faith, and the next in that of its opposite. The reasoning faculty of man is so constituted that one dominant thought supplanting another in the mind changes the entire career or direction of the man's life. What is easy and comprehensible, almost the normal thing in the individual, is therefore believed to be also the practical and normal thing for the great mass of men. Each mind conceiving one idea is easily persuaded on pure logical grounds to substitute another in its place when convinced that such is the right thing or better thing to do. But no idea formed in one mind can be so absorbed by another mind in its entirety as to work out exactly the same result. While man possesses only common language as an instrument of thought, the idea conveyed from one to another is not comprehended to be or mean exactly the same. Thus while pure ideas may

convert the mind and consequent aims of the individual, the same ideas translated from mind to mind do not produce the same results on all minds that receive them. It follows that a thought chemically pure to the individual becomes an entirely different one when transmitted and entering into the fold of many minds.

For instance, who really believes that if a convention of the American Federation of Labor should resolve and advise all trade unionists to join the Socialist party, that by reason of such act and without further ado the rank and file would follow the advice. The result would simply be a schism in the labor movement, and the strength temporarily added to the Socialist party would simply knit the dissenters closer together into more violent opposition.

The average workingman is not a theorist or skeptic. As any movement gathers strength, it loses its originally pure and dogmatic faith. Its fundamental principles melt into a fluid and ever-changing element cementing together all the various and often incongruent elements but permitting greater freedom of faith for the individual and greater tolerance among the mass. The resultant congeries of ideas is a mechanical and not a chemical combination. As proof one needs only contrast the present attitude of American Socialists toward war and preparedness with that of their brethren in Europe. In Germany, the Socialists are to be found almost unanimously supporting the traditions of the military regime of capitalism. Because of their great numerical strength the Socialists of Germany are in dogmas deviating from the pure chemistry of Marx and Engels and, like every other great aggregation of individuals, developing the mechanical principles that govern the socialistic like all other mass movements.

Hence, when labor men in America exhort the workers to abandon their present organizations and re-align themselves with minor chemically pure groups, they unknowingly and unintentionally, perhaps, but nevertheless necessarily invite the many to turn backward and repeat their former experience.

Already within the socialistic ranks there are many factions of varying theoretical faith. Even if the workers should follow one particular group and embrace its special article of faith, there would be plenty other groups to advise them again to break away and join another more pure and logical group, thus repeating the process indefinitely. The American labor movement is too well grounded in experience, numbers and cohesiveness to ever seriously entertain such backward leading advisers.

SACRAMENTO BAKERS CELEBRATE.

One hundred and thirty bakers of Sacramento and vicinity, commemorating the thirtieth anniversary of the Journeymen Bakers' Union No. 85, entertained the master bakers of the city at the Travelers' Hotel, Saturday night.

They first assembled at their hall to elect the officers for the ensuing year. The results of the election were as follows: President, George Gunther; vice-president, George Metz; corresponding secretary, William Stack; treasurer and financial secretary, Charles Pratt; business agent, W. Burkhart, and sergeant-at-arms, Mr. Maguire.

At the conclusion of the election they proceeded to the Travelers' Hotel where the banquet was held. The dinner was arranged by the following committee: James Anderson, George Metz and John Kastenbaur, who were assisted by E. V. Haley, the local agent for the Fleischmann Yeast Company of California. After a delightful dinner, the guests were entertained by several vocal selections by Miss Olga Schurman, C. L. Paschane, and W. B. Haley. Mr. Bartalini, a well-known female impersonator, entertained with a number of dances.

Mr. Louis Reeber presided as toastmaster, with Judge Peter J. Shields as the principal speaker of the evening. Others who spoke during the evening were: M. L. Jenne, a representative of the Fleischmann Company, from San Francisco, R. G. Kaeser, J. S. Goldie, F. Strubinger, H. B. Porteous, C. Nagler and E. T. Giesselbrecht of Woodland.

HUMAN VALUES GO UP.

"An event which is shocking or dramatic or spectacular, even though its scene be far distant, impresses the people of this country more than an orderly but revolutionary economic change at home which vitally affects their own interests," says the "North American" of Philadelphia in a leading editorial.

"Newspaper readers will follow the details of a Balkan battle with closer attention than they give to the creation of a law which shifts the very foundations of our social system.

"A striking example of this habit of mind is to be observed in the fact that only casual interest has been manifested by the public in the new workmen's compensation law, which became effective on January 1st. Yet that day saw the culmination of the most far-reaching social and economic change that has occurred in this State in our day.

"Hereafter, in Pennsylvania, lives which are destroyed and health and earning power which are impaired in industry will be paid for by industry in the same manner that broken or worn-out machinery has been paid for in the past. This marks the most important victory yet won in the commonwealth for the fundamental doctrine that the rights of human beings are superior to the rights of property.

"The new law, establishing the principle that human rights are paramount, provides that an industry which destroys a worker's earning power and his use to society shall make good his disability."

PROTECT SENIORITY RIGHTS.

President Perham, of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, has secured a decision from Secretary of Labor Wilson which will protect the interests of Canadian members of the various railroad brotherhoods. Secretary Wilson rules:

"Persons employed in the transportation divisions of railroads crossing the boundary line between Canada and the United States who come to the United States for the purpose of accepting positions growing out of seniority regulations connected with their employment on such roads, shall not be considered as alien contract laborers."

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT.

Dean David P. Barrows, Professor of Political Science in the University of California, who January 6th sailed from New York to take charge of relief work in one of the Belgian provinces, under the American Commission for Relief in Belgium, and Thomas H. Reed, acting head of the Department of Political Science of the University, have agreed to edit a new series of "Government Handbooks" on the politics and administrative organization of each of the principal European countries. The first volume has just appeared, on German government, by Dr. F. K. Kruger.

Professor Barrows himself is to write a volume on "The Government of American Dependencies." For eight years he was Commissioner of Education for the Philippines, and he has written much on the achievements of America in the Philippines, where more efficient provision has been made for the education, health, and welfare of an Oriental population than ever before in the dealings of East with West.

"The Government and Politics of Great Britain" is to be a volume by Professor Thomas H. Reed, and in "Prussia and the Federal States of the German Empire" an American's point of view on German institutions will be presented by Professor Herman G. James, last year of the summer session faculty of the University of California, now of the University of Texas. A number of other volumes are to follow.

The first volume, just out, "The Government and Politics of the German Empire," is written from the point of view of one who is a conservative German in training and sympathy, but scholarly and scientific in spirit. The author, Fritz-Konrad Kruger, Doktor der Staatswissenschaften of Tübingen, was formerly assistant in political science in the University of California. His volume of 340 pages gives an illuminating account of how the German Empire's vast affairs are conducted.

Americans seldom understand what the German Empire really is, declares Dr. Kruger. The Kaiser is "German Kaiser," not Kaiser of Germany. His real power comes, he says, from the fact that he is King of Prussia, and that Prussia has preponderant weight in the empire. He speaks disparagingly of the Reichstag, the elective legislative chamber, and says it has declined in quality.

"The parties in the Reichstag," says Dr. Kruger, "became the representatives of special economic and social classes. Disgusted, many men of statesmanlike qualities and high ideals turned away and left the seats in the Reichstag to average politicians. A great deal of this decline in personnel is due to the growth of the Social-Democratic party. Although they count some excellent parliamentarians among their numbers, the average Social-Democratic deputy is a man of comparatively little education and of narrow views. Of the deputies, 206 had an academic training. The extreme scarcity of lawyers as compared with the American Congress is notable.

"The Reichstag," says Dr. Kruger, "it is generally conceded has disappointed the hopes of the more intelligent people. Nevertheless it compares favorably with other legislative bodies."

The Bundesrat, in which 61 votes are distributed among the 26 states by a federal principle, the votes of each state being cast as a unit, is more highly thought of by Dr. Kruger than the Reichstag. He declares it the most original institution of German government, and really a "progressive conservative" body.

He declares that the Bundesrat, representing the federal principle, really "emphasizes the national spirit," and the Reichstag, although representing the German people, "is full of all shades of petty particularism."

"The members of the Bundesrat," says Dr. Kruger, "are statesmen of a high type, experi-

enced in the practical work of government. They are for the most part broad and high-minded men, by nature careful and conservative, by experience ready to compromise, not striving for the unattainable, a most efficient governmental body."

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LABOR DEPARTMENT.

The annual report to Congress of Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson presents suggestions of extreme importance. Secretary Wilson and his aids seem to have worked out a practical solution of the unemployment problem, which Congress can put into effect and will—provided there is a majority earnestly interested in that subject.

The department has established a system of labor exchanges, by means of which it has found men for all vacant positions of which it was notified. The trouble was that for every job to be filled there were about three applicants. So the secretary wisely concludes that "it will not be enough to hunt manless jobs for jobless men. Any efficient public employment service of a national character must go beyond that." So he draws the attention of Congress to the possibilities of opening jobs to the unemployed on the unused lands. He suggests that the government retain title for this purpose to the public lands it still holds. He further suggests that the government gradually acquire the extensive areas of unused, privately-owned farming lands in most or all of the States. He would allow use of these lands on terms to assure to the worker all that his labor produces, but adjust his tenure so "as to prevent inflation of land values." The secretary shows the necessity of this precaution. He says:

"Wherever inflation of land values might enter in, the proposed method of promoting labor distribution would be obstructed."

Secretary Wilson would not simply rest with placing laborers on the land. He would have the Departments of Agriculture and of the Interior co-operate with the Department of Labor to instruct settlers in farming and marketing, and to make possible establishment of a "rotary fund" from which loans could be made.

This plan the secretary holds "would develop in country and city an economically independent and socially progressive population." His conclusion seems reasonable. The plan should, moreover be seconded by action of the States to prevent land speculation and to force unused lands into use.

What Secretary Wilson proposes is more important than any other business before Congress. It should have first attention.

FREIGHT AND TALK COMPARED.

"The railroads get on the average 7 mills a mile for moving a ton of freight. The telephone company charges 6 mills a mile for carrying a three-minute conversation," said Congressman Lewis, in a speech in the House of Representatives last week.

The chairman of the House committee on labor was discussing Government ownership of telegraphs and telephones when he made the statement that it costs an American citizen as much for his long-distance conversation over the wires, mile for mile, as it costs him to ship a ton of freight over the rails.

"You may realize how weighty your conversations sometimes are," he said. "They weigh about a ton on the long-distance wires." The speaker pointed to the benefits derived from the parcel post as a demonstration of what may be accomplished by the "postalization" of means of communication.

TROUBLES OF WAGES BY LAW.

The Massachusetts Minimum Wage Commission is having difficulty with laundry proprietors who evade the established minimum wage schedule. The Commission has filed a petition in the Supreme Court asking that these employers be ordered to produce their books and show the court the rates paid.

VOCATIONAL MEETING.

Since the meetings of the Society for the Promotion of Vocational Education and Occupational Guidance has thus far been devoted to the discussion of typical occupations, the Board of Directors wish to devote the January meeting to the subject of Vocational Guidance. The meeting will be held Friday evening, January 28, 1916, at 8 o'clock in the San Francisco Civic Auditorium, third floor, (Golden Gate Hall).

Two phases of the subject will be presented by two members of the society, who have made a life-long study of vocational guidance. Charles L. Jacobs, supervisor of the manual arts department and director of vocational guidance in the San Jose schools, will speak on "The Industrial Aspect of Vocational Guidance." He will discuss the economic importance of vocational guidance from the social standpoint, the importance of making an industrial survey and of establishing a placement bureau in San Francisco.

Mrs. Elsie J. Grover, who has done so much for the students of the Polytechnic High School in San Francisco, will speak on "The School Phase of Vocational Guidance." Mr. Jacobs has prepared a bibliography on the subject of vocational guidance, which will be published by Dr. E. R. Snyder, commissioner of vocational education.

The annual meeting of the society will be held in February. According to the constitution, officers (a president, two vice-presidents and four directors) must be elected at the annual meeting. Acting-President Barker has appointed as a nominating committee: J. W. Mullen, chairman; Mrs. Elsie J. Grover, C. J. DuFour and Frederick M. Green.

VARIETY OF FOOD PROMOTES HEALTH.

The policy of supplying all State wards in prisons and hospitals with a plentiful supply of food in variety, has, according to the California State Board of Health, prevented the introduction of pellagra into California institutions. This disease is exceedingly prevalent in prisons, hospitals and orphanages throughout the Southern States, and during 1915 there were seventy-five thousand in the United States.

Its cause has been unknown for many years, but the United States Public Health Service has just announced that instead of being due to the use of spoiled cornmeal and cottonseed oil, the disease is due to failure to include such foods as meat, milk, eggs, peas or beans in the diet. It has been found that the disease develops only in persons who do not eat protein foods. The United States Public Health Service has conducted a series of experiments which prove that the disease is due to faulty dietary.

In California there have been very few cases of pellagra, and the State Board of Health believes that many more cases would have developed in State institutions if inmates had been supplied with a one-sided diet of corn, cereals, and like non-protein foods.

The first symptoms of pellagra are intestinal disturbances, skin discoloration, nervous disturbances, and finally in the later stages, the most extreme weakness and insanity.

There were nine cases in California during 1912, eighteen during 1913, twenty-seven during 1914, and twenty during 1915. When it is considered that there were at least seventy-five thousand cases in the United States during 1915, California should be congratulated because there have been so few cases of the disease in this State.

NEW BAKERS' UNIONS.

Secretary Iffland of the International Union of Bakery and Confectionery Workers reports that locals of this organization have been formed at Oshkosh, Wis.; Springfield and Haverhill, Mass.; Fort Wayne, Ind., and New Haven, Conn.

THORPE-FISCHER.

A bruised hand and the exposition were the "props" used by Little Dan Cupid in starting the romance of Miss Ella M. Fischer of Petaluma, daughter of a transbay family and John J. Thorpe of 1130 Market street, grand lodge organizer for the International Machinists' Union.

The two were married recently at the home of Robert Newton Lynch, and left immediately for a honeymoon trip in the south.

When Thorpe was in Petaluma two years ago, he hurt his hand. Miss Fischer expressed her sympathy. Later Thorpe renewed his acquaintance with the Petaluma girl at the exposition. She was in charge of a section of the Sonoma county booth in the California building. Thorpe was a constant exposition visitor, and always dropped in to marvel at the Sonoma "exhibit."

For some time Miss Fischer has been secretary of the North Bay Counties Development Association. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Fischer, pioneer residents of Sonoma. Thorpe is a former president of the San Francisco Machinists' Union.

STRIKING WAITERS ENJOINED.

At San Diego, Judge Sloane of the Superior Court evidently believes that striking cooks, waiters and waitresses are vitally interested in settling knotty legal points. He has granted an injunction against these workers picketing a struck place on the theory that the restaurant owner's title goes to the center of the street and therefore, the court implies, this territory is a man's own premises.

The court, however, made this gracious concession:

"I am so strongly on that point that I am going to give you (the strikers) a chance to test the question before a higher court, whether or not my contention is right."

Judge Sloane acknowledged that peaceful picketing has been declared legal by the State Supreme Court. But his honor has worked out a new legal theory in picket cases and seems quite sure the strikers will abandon their efforts to better working conditions and settle the question whether a business man owns to the middle of the street.

PAYING FOR THE NAVY.

The Chicago "Tribune" figures the expense of the navy for 1915 at \$1.45 per capita, and then naively states that this is "only" .0687 per \$100 of wealth. The trouble with the reasoning is that the tax was practically levied per capita and not per \$100 of wealth. It was so levied through tariff and other indirect taxes that a workman with no property and living, as half of the wage earning fathers do, on a wage of \$10 a week, paid for the support of the navy taxes equal to a rate of .0687 per \$100 on about \$2100 which he did not own. It was so levied that a multi-millionaire paid for the support of the navy no more than this poor laborer with no property to protect and no opportunities that lack of a navy would endanger. And the navy is but one item of a list of things for which taxes are levied in this unfair way. The "Tribune" should be ashamed of its effort to mislead voters into support of such a system.

INCREASES FOR STEREOTYPERS.

Indianapolis Stereotypers' Union has signed a new contract with the local publishers' association. The rates are: Evening papers, \$3.83 1-3; morning papers, \$3.91 2-3. After October 1, 1916: Evening papers, \$3.91 2-3; morning papers, \$4.00. After October 1, 1917: Evening papers, \$4.00; morning papers, \$4.08 1-2.

Apprentices, one to each office, the office to regulate the rate of pay for the first two years. Beginning the third year, they shall receive \$2.25 per day; fourth year, \$2.50; fifth year, \$2.75.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS DAY.

Address delivered by the editor of this journal to the Labor Council last Friday night:

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: The special occasion we are to celebrate to-night is one set aside upon request of the Industrial Relations Committee, and the six hundred and seventy-five central labor councils throughout the country are to take an active part in the work of the committee. The purpose of Industrial Relations Day is to provide for close co-operation between the city central bodies and the Committee on Industrial Relations of which Frank P. Walsh is chairman. A local committee on industrial relations will be created in each central council, which will take charge of the active campaign for their own cities. This committee will form a medium through which the Committee on Industrial Relations, from its headquarters in Washington, can quickly and effectively reach the 2,500,000 trade unionists of the country.

"The full significance of these meetings lies in the fact that they form the beginning of an active campaign, backed by all the trade unionists of the country, to put into effect the recommendations made by the Commission on Industrial Relations, including such reforms as a drastic inheritance tax, Government ownership of telephones and telegraphs, Government protection of the right of workers to organize, and effective protest against the abuses of justice by the courts and corporations.

"The service performed by the Industrial Relations Commission will prove almost invaluable to the organized workers of our country if the facts ascertained can be placed within easy access of the people, and it is because of this that the printing of the report and the testimony, by the Government, is meeting with the vigorous opposition of all those who have habitually preyed upon society as a whole. Just to give an inkling of the conditions uncovered by these investigations, I may point out, the Commission found:

"That the wealth of the country increased, from 1890 to 1912, 188 per cent, while the income of wage earners had increase only 95 per cent, or at a rate of about one-half;

"That the wage earners' share of the net product of industry had decreased from 44.9 per cent in 1899 to 40.2 per cent in 1909;

"That a large part of our industrial population, as a result of low wages and unemployment, lives in actual poverty;

"That almost two-thirds of the families of men engaged in mining and manufacturing occupations are compelled to live below the standards of decent subsistence, while about one-third live in abject poverty. That in 77 per cent of these families two or more persons occupied each sleeping room, in 37 per cent 3 or more persons, and in 15 per cent 4 or more persons;

"That in New York City one out of every 12 corpses is buried in the potter's field or given to physicians for dissection.

"That in six of our largest cities 12 to 20 per cent of the children are underfed and ill-nourished; that only 10 per cent of the school children ever reach high school; that two-thirds don't get through the grammar school on account of the economic pressure on parents.

"That babies of the poor die four times faster than the babies of the well-to-do. Babies of parents receiving \$10 a week die four times faster than those whose parents are receiving \$25 a week.

"That in all industries of the United States the willing workers are out of work one-fifth of the time because it is impossible for them to get employment.

"That the cause of industrial unrest is low wages—a failure to give the toilers a sufficient portion of what they earn.

"That violence on the part of the workers is never manifested except in direct labor stress or trouble, and is usually directed against those who would take their places—the strikebreaker. Only once did they find an organized campaign of violence on the part of the workers, while on the other hand they did find an organized campaign of violence that ought not to be tolerated.

"That in one instance 2700 honest workers had been dragged off to jail without the semblance of a charge against them. That the military seized the civil power and used it against the workers—

"And, speaking of violence, they found that 35,000 men are killed in industries every year; that 700,000 workers are seriously injured in the industries annually.

"That there is no hope for the workers except through collective bargaining.

"That during the past twenty years the number of tenant-operated farms increased 32 per cent, and the condition of the tenants is little short of hopeless.

"That in agriculture the condition of the mass of the laborers is very much like that of the industrial workers.

"That the money with which the Rockefeller Foundation was created and is maintained consists of the wages of workers in American industries; that these wages were withheld by means of economic pressure, violation of law, cunning and violence, practiced over a series of years by the founder and certain of his business associates. That under the law as it now exists it is impossible to recover this money and pay it over to the equitable owners. That appropriate legislation should be passed by Congress putting an end to the Foundation wherever the Federal law can be made effective, and that the charter granted by the State should be revoked, and that if the founders have parted with the title to the money, as they claim they have, it be taken over and used by the state for the creation and maintenance of public works that will minimize the deplorable evil of unemployment, for the establishment of employment agencies and the distribution of labor, for the creation of sickness and accident funds for workers, and for other legitimate purposes of a social nature directly beneficial to the laborers who really contributed the funds.

"That the sources of industrial unrest are almost numberless, but they will be found to group themselves, almost without exception, under four main heads: Unjust distribution of wealth and income; unemployment and denial of opportunity to earn a living; denial of justice in the creation, in the adjudication and in the administration of law; and denial of the right and opportunity to form effective organizations.

"That the denial of suffrage to women has greatly handicapped them in their efforts to secure proper compensation for their labor, humane working conditions, and protective laws.

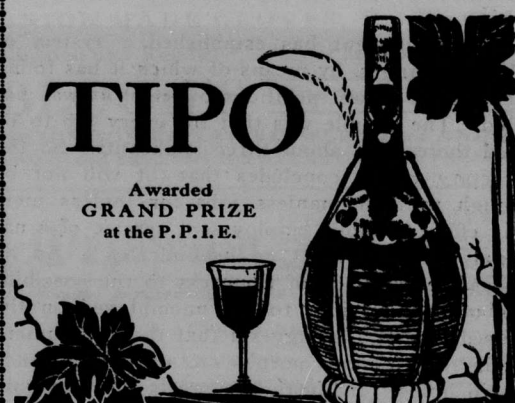
"That the private ownership of coal mines is detrimental to the workers and to the general welfare, and should be abolished.

"That the religious, the family life, the physical well-being of the worker, the integrity of the state, and the comfort and happiness of mankind require that no human being shall be permitted to work more than six days in a week, and that there should be no recognition of business expediency as an excuse for working more than six days.

"That the direct and proximate cause of the killing of men, women and children in Colorado was the refusal of the mine operators to meet and confer with the representatives of the workers.

"I only wish it were possible for me to read to you the complete report. There is not a dull or uninteresting page in it, and if every American

citizen could acquire a knowledge of its contents there would be revolutionary changes in the conditions under which the great mass of our people

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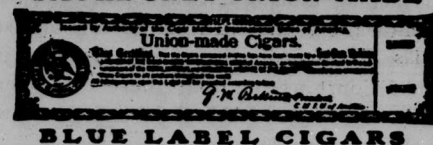
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live in a few short years. But, of course, that is impossible, and those of us who do gain an insight into its revelations should spread the information far and wide.

"A few of the recommendations of the Commission are:

"That in no instance should the products of convict labor be sold in competition with free labor.

"That immigration be limited.

"That vigorous and unrelenting prosecution be carried on to regain all land, water power and mineral rights secured from the Government by fraud.

"That our land laws be so revised as to apply to all future land grants the doctrine of 'superior use,' as in California, and provision for forfeiture in case of non-use.

"The forcing of all unused land into use by making the tax on non-productive land the same as on productive land, and exempting all improvements.

"That Congress forthwith initiate an amendment to the Constitution providing against encroachments on the rights of individuals by the State or National Governments, individuals, associations and corporations—among these rights being the writ of habeas corpus, jury trial, free speech, peaceful assemblage, to keep arms, to be free from unreasonable searches and seizures, speedy public trial, freedom from excessive bail and from cruel and unusual punishments.

"That the Courts be denied the power to declare legislative acts unconstitutional.

"That all voters be eligible for jury duty, and that the law provide an absolutely impartial means of selection.

"That private detective agencies be prohibited, or drastically regulated, and limited in their functions to the detection of crime.

"That the Department of Labor be empowered to prosecute all cases of unfair competition arising out of the treatment of labor which may come to its attention, and that such cases be given precedence over all other cases.

"That telephones, telegraph, railroads and all public utilities should be publicly owned.

"If the opposition to printing the report should develop strength sufficient to block the program, I believe it can be forced, because of the rule of unlimited debate in the Senate. We have a labor Senator, and he can inform his colleagues that if the report in its entirety is not published for distribution to the people he will read every word of it into the 'Congressional Record,' thus compelling the composition to be done, and occupying the time of the Senate."

THE LITTLE SINNER.

One morning Winnie Winsome thought
She'd wander into church,
And as she reached the center aisle
The building gave a lurch.

Some maids would then have frightened been,
But Winnie was devout;
She fell upon her knees and turned
Her conscience inside out.

And as each little sin was tolled
The fabric weaker grew,
Till just before it tumbled in
The pious Winnie flew.

Insurance companies don't know
The reason of the crash;
But Cowperthwaite, who lives next door,
Says Winnie made the smash.

I don't believe this yarn at all,
Miss Winsome is no stupid;
The only thing she ever did
Was to throw a kiss at Cupid.

—J. J. Galvin.

STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Meeting of Executive Council, San Francisco, January 16, 1916. The meeting was called to order at 10 a. m. by President Haggerty. Present—President D. P. Haggerty, Vice-Presidents Witten W. Harris, T. J. Vitaich, H. J. Young, E. H. Hart, Fred W. Heckman, Harry Bartley, D. J. Gorman, Alfred E. Steimer, A. J. Rogers, William J. McQuillan and Secretary Paul Scharenberg. Excused—Vice-Presidents Roy H. Loman, F. C. Marsh, Harry Ohlsen, N. M. Palmer and James Giambruno.

A communication from Senator Phelan was received concerning the failure of the Navy Department to invite estimates from the Mare Island and Navy Yard for building propeller machinery for destroyer No. 69, and including the reply of the Secretary of the Navy, and advising that the Navy Department had advanced the pay of acetylene operators at Mare Island from \$3.92 to \$4.08 per day, and shippfitters' pay increased 32 cents per day while employed in the mold loft. Noted and filed.

The Council voted \$10 for the purchase of Red Cross seals.

Communications were received from Senator Phelan and the following Congressmen acknowledging receipt of our communication and resolution adopted at the Santa Rosa convention dealing with the proposed establishment of a Civil Service Court of Appeals, or trial board, upon which civil service employees shall have representation: J. A. Elston, Julius Kahn, John E. Raker, John I. Nolan, E. A. Hayes, William D. Stephens, Charles H. Randall, William Kettner, D. L. Church, William Kent and Senator John D. Works.

The report upon the joint investigation of the Stockton Laundry Workers' strike by T. J. Vitaich, representing the State Federation of Labor; Michael Casey, representing the Teamsters' International Union, and Theodore Johnson, representing the San Francisco Labor Council, was approved.

The reports of Organizers J. B. Dale and T. J. Vitaich were noted and filed. Organizer J. B. Dale is still at Los Angeles. Organizer Vitaich, who was present, supplemented his written reports with an oral statement upon his activities at Santa Rosa, Contra Costa County, and Sacramento. After a general discussion upon several applications for organizers, it was decided to leave Organizer Dale at Los Angeles until further notice, and to have Organizer Vitaich complete his pending work at Sacramento, thereafter to be assigned to a new locality by the President and Secretary.

The Secretary submitted a copy of a bill calling for Federal aid for indigent persons afflicted with tuberculosis, also a resolution endorsing same. On motion the resolution was endorsed and copies ordered forwarded to California's representatives in Congress and to other interested parties at Washington, D. C. On further motion, the Secretary was directed to request the various labor councils in California to adopt like resolutions.

On motion, President Haggerty appointed a committee on legislation, as follows: E. H. Hart, D. J. Gorman, Alfred Steimer, A. J. Rogers and the president and secretary. On further motion, the proposed initiative for "free land" and the general subject of "unemployment" was referred to the committee on legislation for consideration and action.

The financial report shows the Federation to be in good condition.

Patronize "Labor Clarion" advertisers. By the presence of their announcements in your paper they display their friendship toward organized labor. It is the duty of union men to return the favor by patronizing them.

ARIZONA MINERS WIN.

After a strenuous fight lasting more than six months the copper miners of the Clifton-Morenci district in the State of Arizona have won the contest.

Negotiations which have been under way for a week or more looking to the settlement of the strike resulted in an agreement late last Monday and the men are now returning to work as rapidly as the mines can be prepared for them.

The terms of the settlement provide for increases in pay ranging from \$1 to \$1.50 per day and for vastly improved working conditions.

This strike plainly indicates what the organized miners can do when public officials perform their duties in an impartial manner. In this instance the Governor of the State and the Sheriff of the County refused to do the bidding of the mine owners, and insisted upon justice to all. As a consequence there was absolutely no violence and the workers won the strike.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth St.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1916.

To be serene amid a losing fight,
To meet with equal courage dark or light,
To hate all sham, and with persistent might
To do brave deeds as in a master's sight—
This is to learn life's lesson, reach the height.
—Charles Allen Dausson.

Have you done your duty toward the Danbury
hatters by donating one hour's pay? If you have
not, do it now. They need the money.

We have received the first number of the Los
Angeles "Labor Press," published weekly by the
Labor Temple Association. The editor is Francis
Drake, recently connected with "Organized Labor"
in this city and the Alameda County "Work-
man" in Oakland. We wish the new publication
success, and, with energy and driving ability
back of it it should succeed, because the field
is open to it.

The union label is your label, and when you
ignore it you ignore your own best interests and
hinder your own progress toward better things.
If you do not demand the union label on your
purchases you are not only displaying your self-
ishness but your deplorable ignorance as well.

While thirty-three States in the Union have
provided adequate workmen's compensation laws,
the Federal Government still lags behind. If
passed, the Kern-McGillicuddy bill, now pending
before Congress, would remedy the difficulty.
Request your Senators and Congressman to vote
for it.

The impracticable persons in the labor move-
ment can not understand why the rank and file
do not scramble to get in their band wagons.
Nor can a patient in an insane asylum understand
why the world refuses to follow his hallucina-
tions. It is six of one and a half dozen of the
other. Sane men follow rational reasoning.

Those who are clamoring for intervention in
Mexico should not forget that for four long
years we engaged in a bitter internal war in the
United States and vigorously resented any out-
side interference. We insisted we had a right
to settle our own difficulties in our own way,
just as the Mexicans contend they have a right
to do. A little consistency is now in order.

With the predatory interests so active during
this session of Congress to prevent the printing
of the report of the Industrial Relations Com-
mission, it behooves labor to be alert and active
in its own interest. Write a letter to your Sen-
ators and Congressman urging that the report be
printed in full, and in sufficient number to supply
the demand.

-:- Wail of Wealth -:-

One of those creatures bearing the cognomen Bancroft, who have waxed
fat at the expense of San Francisco without rendering any service therefor for
many years, has issued a pamphlet which contains a bitter attack on organized
labor, a sarcastic criticism of the President of the United States and Congress,
and high praise for the wage earner who will furnish cheap labor, particularly the
Chinese.

This Bancroft, with the name Hubert Howe, which indicates neither the
masculine nor feminine gender, and which must, therefore, be classified as neuter,
assumes the right to speak of labor. Why one day's real labor would send the
puny creature to Limbo, or the station beyond, where he would be of no more
value than he is on earth, and the Lord knows he is a nonentity here so far as
usefulness is concerned.

Here is a part of what he has to say:

"We cannot have a world center of industry around San Francisco bay with-
out manufactures; we cannot have manufactures without cheap labor; we can-
not have cheap labor of the best quality without the admission of the Chinese;
we cannot have the Chinese or other cheap labor without an administration at
Washington which after due consideration as to its own perpetuity, can find time
for a little honest and common sense legislation in the interests of the people—
legislation possibly tinged with patriotism; this, and the extermination at San
Francisco of labor monopolists and exploiters of the working man."

This quotation plainly reveals a condition of mind—if such creatures have
minds—which holds that our government was instituted solely for the benefit
of those who have capital to invest and that the worker's welfare is an element
unworthy of consideration. But the worker will not, under any circumstances,
subscribe to such a theory, particularly the California worker, because this is
too good a country to be exploited by a mere handful of men in search of cheap
labor. The worker here is going to insist upon sharing whatever benefits come
this way whether the select few like it or not.

If this creature is in love with China and its people, and the conditions cheap
labor has there produced, he is free so far as the workers are concerned to
journey thence, and the sooner the better, but as to allowing him to Orientalize
the bay section, nothing of the kind will be permitted.

Cheap, unintelligent, servile labor never added anything to the progress or
welfare of any community. In truth the most valuable asset any country can
have is an intelligent, healthy class of wage workers, and the individual who
would bring in hordes of unhealthy, ignorant laborers, simply because they will
work for less than the other kind, is not the friend, but the enemy of the com-
munity.

The cheap, ignorant laborers may be more easily satisfied than the intelligent
union workingman, says the advocate of greed, which is in itself a confession
that such workers add nothing to the progress of a community, because the man
who is contented with his condition never achieves much for himself or others.
It is the constant ambition to better himself, to do away with present conditions,
that produces beneficial results for all. The Bancroft creature is therefore simply
voicing the wails of the insane victims of greed, and will, at best, attract but little
attention and no following.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

The delivery horse, to the lady of the house: "Please order your supplies for the day early in the morning and all in one order. One daily trip to your door is enough. Two trips wear me out twice as fast. Telephoning in an extra order doubles the work for the sales clerk and book-keeper as well as for the driver and horse. This adds to the cost of all you buy. Hurry-up orders make whippings for me. Please think of those who serve you—both people and horses."

The Committee on Industrial Relations says: "The Youngstown strike was a sign to the owners and managers of the American steel industry that the end will come; that they cannot forever adhere to their present policy of depressing wages below a decent standard by maintaining a vast horde of helpless immigrants in a condition of economic subserviency, throwing them on charity during times of depression, paying less than a living wage during times of prosperity, and during all times brutalizing them either by imposing excessive hours of employment or by imposing the enforced leisure that breeds fear and pauperization." Well said. The worm will turn.

The first settlement on the present site of San Francisco dates from 1776. It consisted of a Spanish military post (presidio), and the Franciscan mission of San Francisco de Asis. In 1836 the settlement of Yerba Buena was established in a little cove southeast of Telegraph Hill. The name San Francisco was, however, applied to all three settlements. The United States flag was raised over the town in 1846, and the population rapidly increased, reaching 900 in May, 1848. The news of the gold discoveries was followed by crowds of fortune seekers, so that by the end of 1848 the city had an estimated population of 20,000. From that time on San Francisco has grown rapidly. The first regular overland mail communication with the East was established by pony express in 1860, the charge for postage being \$5 for half an ounce. In 1869 the completion of the Central Pacific railroad to Oakland marked the beginning of transcontinental railway communication.

The "Cotton Factory Times" of Manchester, England, devotes much space to the decision of American trade unionists to give one hour's pay, January 27th, to relieve the despoiled Danbury hatters. After reviewing the causes of this case, the paper says: "Depend upon it, not a cent of the money raised, whatever it may amount to, will be applied in such a way that it can be attached by the plaintiff, the Anti-Boycott Association. That association, as it richly deserves, will have only its trouble for its pains, and its intended victims will be placed well outside the reach of want. They are the more entitled to sympathy because, as explained on a former occasion, not one of them had been guilty of wrongdoing either to the Loewe firm or anybody else, their only crime (in the eyes of the law) being that they were members of the same union as the real strikers, and they were deliberately chosen as representative defendants because they happened to have property or banking accounts. They were thus considered worth powder and shot, but as it turned out the exploit of their prosecutors has produced a desperately lean bag. All that they have succeeded in doing has been to cause the law to be so altered since the proceedings commenced that they could not institute a suit of the same kind again."

WIT AT RANDOM

Bacon—The giraffe is said to be the only animal in nature that is entirely dumb, not being able to express itself by any sound.

Egbert—It's just as well, for if it could speak it would talk over everybody's head.—Yonkers "Statesman."

"My married sister quite often leaves her three small boys for me to love, honor and obey while she goes shopping," related the bachelor. "It is not so much of a task as you might imagine, either. Among other things the little lads are passionately fond of attaching tin cans to dogs' tails. I keep a larger boy employed to provide the necessary material. Some days he appears with as many as sixteen dogs and cans, and my nephews have a delightful function. The eldest has evolved a plan for tin-canning ten dogs at one time and letting them all off together. The result is everything that he or anybody else could ask. It is very easy to keep children amused if you only know how."—Kansas City "Star."

When General Beck was a young lawyer a man was arraigned for murder, and had no counsel.

"Mr. Beck," said the presiding judge, "take the prisoner into that room at the rear of the court, hear his story, and give him the best advice you can."

Accordingly, Beck disappeared with the prisoner, and in half an hour's time returned into court—alone.

"Where is the prisoner?" asked the judge.

"Well," replied Beck, slowly, "I heard his story, and then I gave him the best advice I could. I said: 'Prisoner, if I were you I'd get out of that window and make tracks.' He slid down the water-pipe, and the last I saw of him he was getting over a stone wall half a mile away."—"Tit-Bits."

A war story, which is true, was told by a civilian official at a R. A. M. C. mess. He was traveling down to Winchester in a carriage, into which several Tommies had got, and overheard the following fragment:

"Our major, 'e's an officer and a gentleman—an officer and a gentleman. The other day he comes into the canteen, and, says he, 'Any complaints?' And I says: 'Yes, sir! Beg your pardon, sir, this tea ain't fit to drink.' So he says to the bloke who served us, 'Give us a cup.' And when he'd tasted it, 'Ogwash!' says he, 'Ogwash!' and he says to the bloke, 'Line these men up!' and when he'd done that he says, 'And now give them back their tuppences.' And I'd never paid mine!"—London "Daily Chronicle."

"What is a roost, dad?" asked Tommy.

"A roost, my son, is a pole upon which chickens sit at night," replied his father.

"And what's a perch, dad?"

"A perch is what chickens perch on."

"Then, I suppose, dad, a chicken could roost on a perch?" came the further inquiry.

"Of course," was the smiling reply.

"And they could perch on a roost?"

"Why, y-yes," answered dad.

"But if chickens perched on a roost that would make the roost a perch, wouldn't it? But if, just after some chickens had perched on a roost and made it a perch, some more chickens came along and roosted on the perch and made it a roost, then the roost would be a perch and the perch would be a roost, and some of the chickens would be perchers and the others would be roosters, and—"—"Tit-Bits."

MISCELLANEOUS

A TRAMP'S FAREWELL TO HIS DOG.

Good-bye, my faithful friend, good-bye;
For ten long years together
We've roamed from sea to rolling sea,
In mild and stormy weather.
We've heard the coyote's wailing cry
In Rocky Mountain canyons,
From Marblehead to Puget Sound
We've traveled as companions.
From old Cape Horn to Behring Strait
Through heat and cold we've wandered;
From Natal, east, to Lima, west,
The careless days we've squandered.

When I could walk no more I've laid
My head on you a-weary,
And when my heart has lonely been
You've made the way less dreary.
Your tongue has licked the tears away
When I have wept in sorrow,
And when the nights were cold and dark
You've helped me face the morrow.
When men have kicked me from their door,
My humble plea disdaining,
And cursed me with a bitter curse,
I've had one friend remaining.

How can I spare you canine friend,
Comrade in all my rambles?
My road from now will all be hard,
My pathway all be brambles.
You've read the feelings of my heart
With more than man's acumen;
Your loyalty men equalled not,
Your love was more than human.
Farewell once more, my noble friend,
With tears we part forever;
Though dogs may come and dogs may go,
I will forget you never.

—"Our Dumb Animals."

TO AID JEWISH VICTIMS.

The Labor Council last Friday night unanimously adopted resolutions pledging all possible assistance to the Jewish war victims in Europe. The resolutions, which were introduced by Andrew J. Gallagher, read as follows:

"Whereas, In its wisdom Congress has, in conjunction with the President of the United States, set aside Thursday, January 27th, to be known as Jewish National Relief Day; and

"Whereas, The Governor of California has issued a proclamation in keeping with the acts of Congress and the President; and

"Whereas, The setting aside of Jewish Relief Day has been necessitated by the terrible havoc, devastation and suffering brought on through no fault of their own, but only because they chance to live in a district where the ravages of the European war were the most severe; and
"Whereas, There are approximately 6,000,000 Jews—in the main old men, old women and little children—without homes, food, clothing or shelter; and

"Whereas, Organized labor has always taken part in the relief of those in distress in any part of the world; and

"Whereas, The president of the American Federation of Labor has voiced the meritoriousness of this cause along with the rest of kindly spirits throughout this country; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council pledges itself to do all within its power to cooperate in the movement to give food and shelter to the impoverished Jews; and be it further

"Resolved, That we call upon organized labor to participate in the giving of personal donations."

DEATH OF WILLIAM B. PRESCOTT.

By George A. Tracy.

William B. Prescott, former president of the International Typographical Union, died in Chicago on Monday, January 24, 1916, a victim of apoplexy. Funeral services were held in Chicago on Wednesday, January 26th, and the remains were taken to Toronto, Canada, for interment.

William B. Prescott was born in Toronto, Canada, in 1862, being in his fifty-fourth year at the time of death. At an early age he joined Toronto Typographical Union and soon became its president. In 1891 he was chosen to represent Toronto as a delegate to the thirty-ninth convention of the International Typographical Union, which met in Faneuil Hall, Boston, Mass. Although unknown in international union affairs at that time, Prescott created such a favorable impression among the delegates to the convention that he was elected president of the I. T. U. at that session, succeeding Edward T. Plank of San Francisco, and defeating Marsene Johnson of Texas, well known throughout the jurisdiction. Mr. Plank was not a candidate for re-election. Prescott's administration of the International Typographical Union, from June 11, 1891, till October 31, 1898, was marked by many accomplishments, including the erection of the Union Printers Home at Colorado Springs; establishing the nine-hour workday; the election of international officers by referendum vote; placing in successful operation the law passed by the Boston convention creating a burial fund; the creation of trade district unions; the enactment of laws governing and regulating the Union Printers Home and providing for the election of trustees of the institution by the union, thus safeguarding the organization against control of the Home by private individuals; secured to the I. T. U. control of typesetting machines; drafted a basis of amalgamation with the German-American Typographia; created the hospital annex to the Union Printers Home; enactment of legislation requiring machine tenders to become members of the I. T. U.; granting trade autonomy to allied crafts. Many other matters were handled by Mr. Prescott during his term of seven years as president of the international body that helped to stabilize the organization and place it in the forefront of the trades union movement. After his retirement from office, in 1898, Prescott moved to Baltimore, Md., where he was employed for a time as proofreader. During this period he achieved distinction as contributing editor of the "Inland Printer," and later removed to Chicago, where he assumed the position of active business manager of the advertising department of that publication, occupying the place until overtaken by death. Prescott was an active spirit in the creation of the International Typographical Union Commission on Supplemental Trade Education, having been secretary of the Commission since its organization, which was authorized by the Hot Springs convention in 1907. The "I. T. U. Course," known throughout the world today as the most successful undertaking of its character, patronized by thousands of our members and apprentices, and which furnishes supplemental trade education to printers all over the civilized world, owes no small part of its success to the untiring energy of Prescott. The present generation has, perhaps, produced no other man who has done more, within the scope of his opportunities, for his fellow craftsmen than William B. Prescott. His memory will ever be cherished in the hearts of those who enjoyed personal acquaintance with him, and his achievements have left indelible marks in the history of the organization he served so faithfully.

Patronize those who patronize you is a good rule to follow. Those who advertise in the "Labor Clarion" patronize you.

STINGING LOGIC OF WALSH.

The following letter from Chairman Frank P. Walsh of the Committee on Industrial Relations, to Frank Trumbull, chairman of the National Americanization Committee, was made public last Thursday, January 20th, by Dante Barton, vice-chairman of the committee, at Philadelphia. Mr. Barton is in Philadelphia attending the conferences of the National Americanization Committee. The letter follows:

"My Dear Mr. Trumbull: Some weeks ago, I, as chairman of the Committee on Industrial Relations, wrote you and the other members of your executive committee requesting that the board of directors of the National Americanization Committee indorse and urge the use of the American trade and labor unions as Americanization agencies.

"My letter remains unanswered except as Miss Frances Kellor has replied to it.

"As far as I am advised, the committee ignores my request that my letter be placed before the executive committee for discussion and action at the meeting which is to be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Stotesbury in Philadelphia on January 19th, and evades my urgent plea that you use your powerful machinery of agitation and direct appeal to point out to the immigrant the advantage and necessity of strong union organizations if he and his fellows are to be protected from exploitation and oppression.

"Only one conclusion can be drawn from the response to my letter and from a close study of all the publicity material and other literature which you have issued. I am forced to believe that the last thing your committee desires is the Americanization of the immigrant, and that instead you are attempting to set up a paternalism that will bring the workers of this country even more absolutely under the control of the employers than they are at present.

"Among the active members of your committee are many large employers who are relentlessly resisting any movement that threatens to free their employees from industrial tyranny and gross economic exploitation, and by thus freeing them to Americanize them in the only true sense in which that word can be used.

"The problem of the immigrant is the problem of the wage earner. Yet I have studied your literature carefully without finding therein the merest suggestion of a plan that offers relief to the wage earner from the unspeakably wretched conditions that prevail among the underpaid workers on the New York subway, financed largely by the firm of which Mr. Stotesbury is a member; among the employees of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who are deprived of their freedom by an elaborate system of spies, armed guards, bribery of labor leaders, intimidation of public officials, and the maintenance of private arsenals, all directed and authorized by the corporation of which your Samuel Rea is president; among the admittedly underpaid employees of the Western Union Telegraph Company, of which your Jacob H. Schiff is a director, and the employees of the Postal Telegraph Company, of which your Clarence H. Mackay is president, both of whom are denied the right to organize and are kept subservient through the operation of an elaborate spy system; among the construction gangs of the great railroads, such as those directed by your Howard Elliott, president of the New Haven Railroad, your Frank Trumbull, executive head of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and your C. H. Markham, president of the Illinois Central Railroad, which recently won its relentless fight to crush out effective organization in the shops; or among the steel workers who labor twelve hours a day in the mills of the United States Steel Corporation, headed by your Elbert H. Gary, which denies to its men the right to organize.

"Nor can I find the slightest indication on your part that you intend to Americanize the immigrant by striking at the system which permits the idle few to amass huge fortunes through their control of natural resources, by which they are enabled to exact a heavy toll in rents and other unearned revenues from the foreign-born workers who inhabit the tenements of our cities and who are dependent for food, clothing and shelter on the natural resources thus controlled and plundered by men who perform no service. Nor do I see much hope of such action on your part when some of your most active members are among the most notorious recipients of unearned incomes obtained through the exploitation of land and other natural resources. I refer in particular to Mrs. Vincent Astor, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Mrs. Edward T. Stotesbury.

"On the contrary, I find much positive evidence that your efforts are primarily directed to strengthening the chains of industrial tyranny in this country. You propose to sanctify and confirm oppression by waving the American flag in the face of its victims, and by insidiously stigmatizing as unpatriotic any attempts they may make to throw off the yoke of the exploiting interests you represent.

"You cite with approval the policy of employers who have used compulsion to force workmen into night schools where they may learn English. You would have employers extend their arbitrary control over the lives of the workers to the workers' leisure hours, dictating to them what they shall do in the evening, and threatening them with the loss of their opportunity to

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The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1347 Jackson Street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

earn a living—that is, with starvation for themselves and their families, if they do not obey.

"And it is admitted by you that this hateful use of arbitrary power by the employer is for the purpose of defeating the efforts of strike agitators, preventing strikes and increasing the economic value of the worker to his employer.

"You admit frankly that your problem is the 'economic problem of giving the immigrant a chance as a piece of benevolent paternalism' and it does not seem to occur to you that the arbitrary control over the lives of others which permits this paternalism is, together with the economic exploitation and injustice which accompany it, the greatest foe of those things which our forefathers loved and for which America stands.

"I do not doubt that your committee will be friendly to slight wage increases in industries where exploitation has gone to a limit, that threatens to drive its victims to desperation. But in the light of the policies which I have pointed out and the attitude which apparently animates your committee, I am not prepared for any really effective exercise of influence to this end, and I must point out that even in accomplishing actual betterments, if any be accomplished, your committee, and those operating with it, obviously will be acting in the spirit of men who keep their live stock well fed and healthy in order that they may work harder and bear their burdens less complainingly.

"I should rejoice to believe that I am mistaken in my judgment of your activities. The need of Americanizing this nation, of conquering it for its own people and making our American ideals effective, was never greater. It can be done only by freeing the workers from industrial depression, and that can only be done by the collective action of the workers themselves.

"I cannot agree with the inference contained in Miss Kellor's letter that the distribution of literature explaining the advantages and in fact the necessity of labor organizations, if the immigrant worker is to be Americanized, is outside your sphere. You have published posters and other printed matter for circulation to the immigrant, in which you urge him to attend night school, to learn the English language, and become a citizen.

"If you are determined wilfully to neglect the American trade and labor union as an Americanizing influence of first importance, I cannot avoid the conclusion that docile subserviency, not Americanization, is what you desire.

"Yours respectfully,

"FRANK P. WALSH."

WOODSMEN MUST ORGANIZE.

"A few weeks ago a group of lumber barons met in a room in a Duluth hotel and after discussing the labor situation in the woods at some length resolved to agree together to reduce the wages of the lumber jacks to \$20 a month," says the "Labor World" of Duluth, Minn.

"But the lumber barons will do nothing to improve the conditions of the men employed in the woods. They will not correct the wrongs they have imposed on the men. They profit by their iniquitous system of exploitation, and occasional murmurs from discontented individual woodsmen do not give them any worry.

"If the woodsmen were organized, however, as they should be, there would be a different story to tell about their lot in the woods. When will they awaken? The lumber barons reduced wages by meeting and combining. The men can raise their wages by and through the same method. It is up to them."

Keep alive in your breast that little spark of celestial fire called conscience.—George Washington.

THE SEAMEN'S ACT.

By Will Irwin.

From the standpoint of commerce alone it would make little difference whether our new merchant marine were manned by Americans or by Lascars, Japanese and Chinese. But from the standpoint of national defense it makes a great deal of difference. Though we increased our merchant marine by ten and twenty times, every ship in our service might be needed in time of war—probably would be needed. And we could not afford to trust colliers, auxiliary scouts, hospital ships and transports to crews of Orientals owing us no allegiance. To build a merchant marine is to the interest of the nation's commerce, but to man it with natives is to the interest of the whole people.

The personnel of the merchant marine, in the seafaring nations, works in and out with the personnel of the navy. We, who have no deep-sea-faring class, recruit our bluejackets from the interior and train them to the sea. The process seems to be satisfactory, but it has not been tested under battle conditions. The Spanish war is not a real criterion. It stands to reason that men bred in the atmosphere of the sea should make the best seamen for a navy, just as men like the Cossacks and the Western cowboys, brought up in the saddle, make the best cavalry. And the English are proving the point. Though we do not know all the details of their campaign against submarines, we know enough to be sure that it has been supremely clever. They have no single trick; they have many, all invented since the war began by men who are masters of the sea because they have known it from childhood.

I cite only one item. To get your submarine you must first find her. The British have for this purpose two mechanical devices, the aeroplane and the telephonic detector, and one human device, the eye. An expert British seaman can follow the course of a submarine by the track which she makes on the surface of the waves. No landsman's eye could distinguish that mark on tossing waters. It takes a vision which has always seen more of water than of land. This is only one of the ways where inbred seamanship counts for more than mere training. It is the difference between being a rider and being a horseman, between being a marksman and being a shot.

The Seamen's Act is mainly an attempt to get American men back to the ocean by making the ocean "livable" for able-bodied seamen. We are talking of keeping the merchant marine which the war has thrust on us, of making a new beginning; and this is really an endeavor to start us right. It may not work, but it is important enough to deserve a fair trial. Yet how the ship-owning interests howl! What fuss over the two or three Pacific ships which, unable to sail with Chinese crews, will not sail at all! Because we are Americans, and because the American game in public affairs has always been a very short game, none has looked at this question in the light of the shifting years to come.

The Trade Union Liberty League, composed of organizations which are fighting the prohibition movement, will hold a big convention here on February 6th in Brewery Workers' Hall, 177 Capp street. Many of the labor organizations of the State will be represented and fully 500 delegates will be present. The unions are conducting a campaign on the grounds that thousands of workmen in the brewing industry and allied occupations will be thrown out of employment if the State goes dry, and that prohibition is no remedy for unemployment.

That which orators lack in depth, they make up in length.—Montesquieu.

THE ORPHEUM.

The Orpheum announces another great new show for next week.

Frank Fogarty, the celebrated Irish wit, who has been given the sobriquet "The Dublin Minstrel," will reappear after a lengthy absence. His talk scintillates with humor, and especially fine are his Celtic folk-lore stories.

That delightful comedienne, Mrs. Gene Hughes, will, with the assistance of a company of her own, present Edgar Allen Woolf's novelty comedy playlet, "Youth," which furnishes most enjoyable entertainment.

William Rock and Frances White are too well and favorably known to require eulogy. Their act, entitled, "A Dansant Characteristique," includes a series of character songs and dances which are both novel and fascinating.

Marie Bishop, a gifted young violinist, who until last season has confined her talent to symphony orchestras and concert tours, will be heard in a judiciously selected program.

Billy Bouncer, the celebrated English clown, will introduce his famous bouncing and bounding contest, which takes place on what is technically known as a "trampoline." The contest is open to all athletically inclined young men. Billy Bouncer shows the first lesson, or trick, which appears very simple until it is attempted. However, when the first contestant starts to bounce the fun commences. A prize is awarded to the winner, who is selected by the applause of the audience.

Van and Bell, the boomerang throwers, who were featured in the Public scene in "America" at the New York Hippodrome, will give an exhibition of their marvelous skill.

Charles ("Chick") Sale, in his clever impersonations of rural types, and Ralph Dunbar's Singing Bell Ringers are also among the contributors to this great show.

"Protecting the Ships at Sea," the fifth installment of the Uncle-Sam-at-Work motion pictures, secured exclusively for the Orpheum circuit, will close the performance.

FAVORS FLOOD OF IMMIGRANTS.

Numerous lobbyists are at the national capital prepared to oppose legislation intended to restrict immigration, and which has already been introduced by Congressman Burnett.

During the last Congress one of the literacy test's leading opponents was the National Liberal Immigration League, which announced, in one of its circulars:

"We have sent to Washington a number of delegations composed of members of various nationalities. But the delegates were not really chosen by bodies of their own nationality."

Documents that came into the possession of President Gompers, last January, expose the league's methods and prove that steamship companies and other trusts contributed large sums to thwart a public opinion that the Senate and the House of Representatives and their committees have reflected by nearly a score of declarations during the past 18 years.

One of the documents possessed by President Gompers shows that Bela A. Sekely contracted with N. Behar, an officer of the National Liberal Immigration League "to raise financial support" for that organization. For contributions over \$10,000 Sekely was to receive 10 per cent, and lesser contributions would be rewarded by larger commissions.

It is claimed that the backers of this latest move are hopeful that their philanthropic pretense will convince the country that this question is now being "settled," thereby permitting the trusts to continue their exploitation policy.

Patronize those who patronize you is a good rule to follow.

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held January 21, 1916.

Meeting called to order at 8:10 p. m. by President Daniel Murphy.

Roll Call—All officers present.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Bakers—J. Cassidy, L. J. Martin, Marcel Wille, Theo. Lindquist, E. Eisold, Chas. Bray, S. K. Leman. Bill Posters—P. Harkins. Bottle Caners—Ethel Ross. Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—William Lynch, A. R. Holmgren. Pile Drivers—Jas. Stewart, vice Roy Chance. Riggers and Stevedores—M. T. Doyle, E. H. Foley, G. McNulty, T. Maloney, G. A. Lane, C. Connors, T. R. Herring, H. Holst, J. J. Murphy, P. Hurley. Teamsters—John A. O'Connell, Michael Casey, Jas. E. Wilson, John P. McLaughlin, Wm. Conboy, Ed. Fitzpatrick, John E. Stewart, Dan Sweeney, Michael O'Toole, Wm. Shelley.

Communications—Filed—From Frank Morrison, secretary, A. F. of L., relating to recent convention affairs and informing Council of the laying of the cornerstone of the new office building. From Ernest Mills, secretary, W. F. of M., telegram stating facts in relation to miners' strike in Clifton and Morenci Districts of Arizona. From Industrial Accident Commission, transmitting copies of General Safety Orders. From Cooks' Union, transmitting check of \$25 for Arizona miners. From Bill Posters, complaining against posting certain calendar ads without their label; Cigar Makers' Union, take notice.

Requests complied with—From Union Label Trades Department, American Federation of Labor, asking that Council write to Senators and Congressmen and chairman of Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce Francis G. Newlands, and chairman of House Committee on Labor David J. Lewis, to act favorably on the Hughes-Booher Anti-Convict Labor Bill, S. B. 901 and H. R. 6871. From Parents' Rights' League of America, asking for privilege of having speaker appear before Council. On motion, date for appearance set for February 4th.

Circular letter from California State Federation of Labor, submitting two matters as follows:

Resolution and draft of bill to provide Federal aid for indigent persons afflicted with tuberculosis in State or other institutions when such indigent persons are not citizens of the State where such institutions are located. On motion, Council indorsed the resolution and bill and directed secretary to forward resolution to Senators and Representatives. (Resolution printed in the "Labor Clarion" last week.)

Resolution relating to the calling of a State political labor convention, submitted to State Federation by the Building Trades Council of Los Angeles, and re-submitted by the State Federation to Central Labor bodies for an expression of opinion. On motion, said resolution was filed and secretary directed to inform the Federation that it is the sense of this Council that such proposed action would be detrimental to the labor movement of the State. Said action was had by vote of 79 to 46.

Referred to Executive Committee—Letter from Hall Association of Native Sons, enclosing copy of communication to the Board of Grand Officers of the order, showing that the association is endeavoring to co-operate in efforts of the Council to have controversy between the order and Musicians' Union No. 6 adjusted. Cooks No. 44, requesting that Meads' restaurants be placed on unfair list. Central Labor Council of Portland, Oregon, asking financial assistance for locked-out butchers.

Reports of Unions—Hatters, request union

men to call for their label. Machinists, donated \$600 to Hatters. Butchers, Locals 115 and 508 favor holding civil service examination for market inspector.

Referred to Organizing Committee—The Trackmen and Car Repairers, seeking affiliation.

The following resolutions submitted by Delegate Andrew J. Gallagher of Photo Engravers, calling for general observance of Jewish National Relief Day, January 27th, were adopted:

"Whereas, In its wisdom the Congress of the United States has, in conjunction with the President of the United States, set aside Thursday, January 27th, to be known as Jewish National Relief Day; and

"Whereas, The Governor of the State of California has issued a proclamation to the citizens of this State in keeping with the Acts of Congress and the President; and

"Whereas, The setting aside of Jewish Relief Day has been necessitated by the terrible havoc, devastation and suffering brought on through no fault of their own, but only because they chance to live in a district where the ravages of the European war were the most severe; and

"Whereas, There are approximately six million Jews in the main—old men, old women and little children without homes, without food, without clothing, without anything but public shelter and simple, miserable war rations,—that is, the leftovers from the army is the food that these poor, suffering Jews are eating; and

"Whereas, Organized Labor has always taken part in the relief of those in distress in any and all parts of the world; and

"Whereas, The President of the American Federation of Labor has voiced the meritoriousness of this cause along with the rest of kindly spirits throughout this country; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council pledges itself to do all within its power to co-operate in every movement that will give food and shelter to the impoverished Jews;

"Resolved, That we call upon organized labor to participate in the giving of personal donations."

Executive Committee—Matter of Beer Bottlers' Board of Trade laid over one week. Wage scale for bushmen, submitted by Tailors No. 80; committee recommends indorsement, subject to approval of international union and that local union consult with Council before taking drastic action in enforcement of said scale. Wage scale of Tailors No. 2, committee recommends indorsement, subject to approval of international union and that local union consult with Council in steps to enforce said scale. Controversy between Moving Picture Operators and Electric theatre, matter referred to Secretary for adjustment. Controversy between Rex Cafe and Musicians' Union No. 6, matter reported in detail, and further action not necessary as cafe has closed. Controversy between Retail Delivery Drivers and Grocery Clerks laid over to afford Drivers time to submit specifications of alleged violations, in writing. Report of committee adopted and all recommendations approved.

Law and Legislative Committee—In matter of proposal of San Francisco Club to rebuild Art Palace in Golden Gate Park, committee recommends that the proposal of the San Francisco Club be filed and that Council go on record in favor of the plans of the Exposition Preservation League; concurred in by the Council. Matter of Children's Hospital taken under advisement, and matter of investigating local manufacturers laid over for further investigation and report.

Unfinished Business—Nomination of officers, the following additional nominations were made: Law and legislative committee, Frank H. Ainsworth; executive committee, E. Guth, Alexander Horr. Nominations closed and President empowered to appoint election officers to take

charge of election next Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

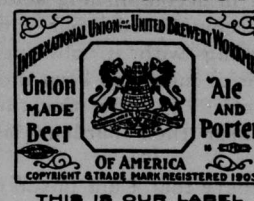
Special Order—Plan submitted by Industrial Relations Committee. Pursuant to previous action, Brother James W. Mullen delivered an address reviewing the work of the Industrial Relations Commission and explaining the purpose of the new Industrial Relations Committee. General discussion was had on the subject, after

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PERSONAL LIBERTY**
IN CHOOSING WHAT YOU
WILL DRINK
Ask for this Label when
purchasing Beer, Ale
or Porter,
As a guarantee that it
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**YOUR OPPORTUNITY to Do Good and
Make the World Better**

By insisting that your tailor place this label in your garment you help to abolish the sweat shop and child labor. You assist in decreasing the hours of labor and increase the wages



Labels are to be found within inside coat pocket, inside pocket of vest, and under the watch pocket in trousers.
UNION-MADE CUSTOM CLOTHES COST NO MORE

CAN'T BUST 'EM
OVERALLS & PANTS
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which the Secretary read resolutions of the executive committee calling for the printing by Congress of 200,000 copies of the Manly and Colorado reports and 10,000 copies of the testimony taken by the Commission. On motion, the said resolutions were adopted by unanimous vote, and the Secretary directed to send copies of same for adoption by all local labor organizations together with explanatory matter. The resolutions are as follows:

"Whereas, By the institution of the Commission on Industrial Relations, Congress has wisely recognized the vital importance and timeliness of securing authoritative, definite and comprehensive information and knowledge concerning existing industrial unrest and the many and diversified problems connected with the industrial life of the nation; and

"Whereas, Through the ability, determination and industry of said Commission, Congress has now at its disposal a mass of first-hand testimony obtained from both sides in the industrial struggles between capital and labor in various sections of the country, and also detailed and searching reports made by competent special investigators, together with other pertinent documents and valuable data, all of which constitute an inestimable source of information, study and inspiration for the use of persons interested in the solution of the vital problems of industrial relations; and

"Whereas, The original appropriation for the work of the Commission proved insufficient to provide for the publication according to custom of all this material and sufficed only to permit the publication of an abbreviated report and summary of findings and recommendations to Congress, of which all copies are now exhausted; therefore be it

"Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, representing over 50,000 organized workers of San Francisco, that we hereby most earnestly urge upon the Senators and Representatives in Congress for California that they use their best endeavors to secure from Congress an adequate appropriation for the publication of at least 200,000 copies of the Manly and Colorado reports for general distribution, and 10,000 copies of all other material, including testimony and special reports, for distribution to libraries, economic associations, reading rooms and other depositories for the dissemination of information and knowledge."

New Business—On motion, the law and legislative committee was selected to act as the local Industrial Relations Committee, with instructions to keep in touch with the committee in Washington and co-operate in the carrying out of the legislative program of said committee.

Receipts—Milkers, \$8; Pile Drivers, \$48; Glove Workers, \$4; Waitresses, \$28; Printing Pressmen, \$12; Sheet Metal Workers No. 104, \$24; Bakers, \$32; Boot and Shoe Workers, \$8; Barbers, \$32; Stage Employees, \$8; Cooks, \$36; Cooks' Helpers, \$28; Elevator Operators, \$12; Tailors No. 2, \$16; Office Employees, \$8; Undertakers, \$48; Auto Bus Operators, \$4; Horse-shoers, \$24; Marine Firemen, \$60; Janitors, \$12; Marble Cutters No. 38, \$36; Laundry Workers, \$40; Butchers No. 508, \$4; Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters, \$4; Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, \$24; Cemetery Workers, \$8; Shoe Clerks, \$12; Bottle Caners, \$4; for Label Section, \$4; for Arizona miners, \$30. Total, \$618.00.

Expenses—Committee on Industrial Relations \$25; Label Section, \$4; Mattie M. Barkley, \$3; Recreation League, \$5; legal adviser, \$25; stenographer, 27.50; secretary, salary, \$40; office postage, \$5. Total, \$134.50.

Council adjourned at 11 p. m.

Faternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label when making purchases.

MINUTES OF THE LABEL SECTION.

Roll Call—All officers present.

Credentials—Garment Workers—Mrs. Mary McKnight, Miss Nellie Switzer. Bill Posters—P. Harkins. Laundry Wagon Drivers—J. M. Collins, J. C. Johnson. Upholsterers—Wm. B. Horr, H. Von Soosten. Bindery Women—Kate Bridgewood, Maud Miller.

Communications—Complaint from Bill Posters' Union against the Cigar Makers for distributing a number of calendars. Mr. Guth made explanations for the Cigar Makers, and on motion of the Bill Posters' delegate the complaint was filed.

Reports of Unions—Delegate Grace of the Hatters reported trapping, with the assistance of two witnesses, a hat dealer on Kearny street who was placing the label in unfair hats. The matter was reported to his international and it is likely the culprit will be prosecuted. Janitors—The Janitors scored first blood in their report for the Label Ball to be held March 4th by taking 20 tickets. Bill Posters—Had applied for a charter and expected same soon from the Secretary of State. Iron Workers—Subscribed \$200 for the Danbury hatters, and left it to the individual's choice as to anything more. Waiters—Have established a restaurant for their out-of-work members as there are quite a number in town on account of the Fair closing.

Unfinished Business—It was decided to extend the membership of the ticket-selling committee and begin a vigorous campaign among the unions for the support of the ball on March 4th. The Label Committee is eager to get a fund for publicity purposes through this medium, as it finds it impossible to gain much headway for the label unless it has means to work with. They feel that it is important to get behind merchants that have heeded their requests to stock up on union made goods. With the progress now being made it is likely that the Section will soon have an auxiliary composed of business men and manufacturers. The whist games that are held every Monday evening are meant to add to these funds, and it is hoped that this popular mode of entertainment will be patronized by the brothers and sisters of the many unions. It affords a good avenue of making friends of many that are not necessarily members of unions and impressing upon them the idea of buying our output.

New Business—Mr. McDonald, manager of Eagleson's, addressed the meeting. Recently, when his firm decided to issue 100,000 catalogues showing the many lines manufactured in this city carrying the label and carried in the stocks of their stores, in Los Angeles and Sacramento also, the question was put as to the standing of the clerks in the stores of those cities. He said:

"We wanted to be positively sure on this point, as clerks are prone to come and go a great deal, so we sent Mr. Hawkins to find out personally. He reported that the men were delighted when it was found that they were not in union ranks to have their employer request them to join the clerks. In Los Angeles men are particularly willing to join, as is always the result when men are oppressively held in check as they are there."

* * * There is a matter I would like to have remedied, and that is, our correspondence in the East seems to be answered very tardily, if at all, with many firms supposed to have union label goods. This has hindered us in securing some of the lines we have not in stock." The Secretary was directed to write a letter to the garment and textile workers in the East and have them take the matter up.

Motion was made and carried that quarter cards be printed and put up in the various union rooms and sent to the secretaries that they may post them upon the walls of their offices and impressed upon their minds.

W. T. McCLAIN, Secretary.

Aristippus said that a wise man's country was the world.—Diogenes Laertius.

Patronize "Labor Clarion" advertisers. By the presence of their announcements in your paper they display their friendship toward organized labor. It is the duty of union men to return the favor by patronizing them.

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SIXTH and MARKET

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If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union Concern.

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MISSION BRANCH, S. E. Cor. Mission and 21st Sts.
RICHMOND DIST. BRANCH, S.W. Cor. Clement & 7th Ave.
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DECEMBER 31, 1915:

Assets	\$61,849,662.02
Deposits	58,840,699.38
Capital Actually Paid Up in Cash	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	2,008,962.64
Employees' Pension Fund	211,238.93
Number of Depositors	67,406

Office Hours: 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

For the 6 months ending December 31st, 1915, a dividend to depositors of 4 per cent per annum was declared.

It's a go—boys—I'll set 'em up to

OLD GILT EDGE
WHISKEY

Rye

Bourbon

MONTH



SEE that the BAR-TENDER who waits on you wears one of these Buttons for the Current Month.

Allied Printing Trades Council

525 MARKET STREET, ROOM 703.
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.
Telephone Douglas 3178



January, 1916

LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines.
**Intertype Machines.
†Monotype Machines.
‡Simplex Machines.

(34)	Art Printery.....	410	Fourteenth
(126)	Ashbury Heights Advance.....	1672	Haight
(48)	Baldwin & McKay.....	166	Valencia
(7)	*Barry, Jas. H. Co.....	1122-1124	Mission
(82)	Baummann Printing Co.....	120	Church
(73)	*Belcher & Phillips.....	515	Howard
(14)	Ben Franklin Press.....	140	Second
(196)	Borgel & Downie.....	718	Mission
(69)	Brower & Co., Marcus.....	346	Sansome
(3)	*Brunt, Walter N.....	880	Mission
(4)	Buckley & Curtin.....	739	Market
(220)	Calendar Press.....	942	Market
(176)	*California Press.....	340	Sansome
(71)	Canessa Printing Co.....	708	Montgomery
(87)	Chase & Rae.....	1246	Castro
(39)	Collins, C. J.....	3358	Twenty-second
(22)	Colonial Press.....	516	Mission
(42)	Cottle Printing Co.....	3262	Twenty-second
(179)	*Donaldson Publishing Co.....	568	Clay
(18)	Eagle Printing Company.....	4319	Twenty-third
(46)	Eastman & Co.....	220	Kearny
(54)	Elite Printing Co.....	897	Valencia
(62)	Eureka Press, Inc.....	440	Sansome
(101)	Francis-Valentine Co.....	777	Mission
(203)	*Franklin Linotype Co.....	509	Sansome
(92)	Garrad, Geo. P.....	268	Market
(75)	Gille Co.....	2257	Mission
(17)	Golden State Printing Co.....	42	Second
(140)	Goodwin Printing Co.....	1757	Mission
(190)	Griffith, E. B.....	545	Valencia
(5)	Guedet Printing Co.....	3	Hardie Place
(27)	Hall-Kohnke Co.....	20	Silver
(127)	*Halle, R. H.....	261	Bush
(20)	Hancock Bros.....	47-49	Jessie
(158)	Hansen Printing Co.....	259	Natoma
(60)	*Hinton, W. M.....	641	Stevenson
(216)	Hughes Press.....	2040	Polk
(150)	*International Printing Co.....	330	Jackson
(163)	*Lanson & Lauray.....	534	Jackson
(227)	Lasky, I.....	1203	Fillmore
(108)	Levison Printing Co.....	1540	California
(45)	Liss, H. C.....	2305	Mariposa
(135)	Lynch, J. T.....	3388	Nineteenth
(23)	*Majestic Press.....	315	Hayes
(175)	Marnell & Co.....	77	Fourth
(37)	Marshall, J. C.....	48	Third
(95)	*Martin Linotype Co.....	215	Liedesdorff
(68)	Mitchell & Goodman.....	362	Clay
(206)	*Moir Printing Company.....	509	Sansome
(24)	Morris & Sheridan Co.....	343	Front
(26)	McClinton, M. G. & Co.....	445	Sacramento
(72)	McCracken Printing Co.....	806	Laguna
(80)	McLean, A.....	218	Ellis
(55)	McNeil Bros.....	928	Fillmore
(91)	*McNicoll, John R.....	215	Liedesdorff
(117)	Mullany & Co., George.....	2107	Howard
(208)	*Neubarth & Co., J. J.....	509	Sansome
(43)	Nevin, C. W.....	154	Fifth
(187)	*Pacific Ptg. Co.....	88	First
(59)	Pacific Heights Printery.....	2484	Sacramento
(81)	*Pernau Publishing Co.....	753	Market
(143)	Progress Printing Co.....	228	Sixth
(64)	Richmond Banner, The.....	320	Sixth Ave.
(22)	*Richmond Record, The.....	5716	Geary
(61)	*Rincon Pub. Co.....	643	Stevenson
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis.....	Fifteenth and Mission	
(218)	Rossi, S. J.....	517	Columbus Ave.
(30)	Sanders Printing Co.....	443	Pine
(145)	S. F. Newspaper Union.....	818	Mission
(152)	South City Printing Co.....	South San Francisco	
(6)	Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....	509	Sansome
(15)	Simplex System Co.....	136	Pine
(125)	*Shanley Co., The.....	147-151	Minna
(52)	*Stacks & Peterson.....	1886	Mission
(29)	Standard Printing Co.....	324	Clay
(83)	Samuel, Wm.....	16	Larkin
(88)	Stewart Printing Co.....	312	Chronicle Building
(49)	Stockwitz Printing Co.....	1212	Turk
(63)	*Telegraph Press.....	69	Turk
(31)	Tuley & St. John.....	363	Clay
(177)	United Presbyterian Press.....	1074	Guerrero
(138)	Wagner Printing Co.....	N. E. cor. 6th & Jessie	
(35)	Wale Printing Co.....	883	Market
(38)	*West Coast Publishing Co.....	30	Sharon
(36)	West End Press.....	2385	California
(106)	Wilcox & Co.....	320	First
(44)	*Williams Printing Co.....	348A	Sansome
(51)	Widup, Ernest F.....	1133	Mission
(76)	Wobbers, Inc.....	774	Market
(112)	Wolff, Louis A.....	64	Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

(128)	Barry, Edward & Co.....	215	Liedesdorff
(222)	Doyle, Edward J.....	340	Sansome
(224)	Foster & Futnick Company.....	560	Mission
(233)	Gee & Son, R. S.....	440	Sansome
(231)	Houle, A. L. Bindery Co.....	509	Sansome
(225)	Hogan & Stumm.....	343	Front
(108)	Levison Printing Co.....	1540	California
(175)	Marnell, William & Co.....	77	Fourth
(131)	Malloye, Frank & Co.....	251-253	Bush
(130)	McIntyre, John B.....	440	Sansome
(81)	Pernau Publishing Co.....	751	Market
(223)	Rotermundt, Hugo L.....	45	Ecker
(200)	Slater, John A.....	147-151	Minna
(132)	Thumbler & Rutherford.....	117	Grant Ave.

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

(161) Occidental Supply Co.....580 Howard

GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSEERS.

(232) Torbet, P.....1114 Mission

LITHOGRAPHERS.

(230) Acme Lithograph Co.....
S. E. Cor. Front and Commercial
(234) Galloway Lithographing Co., Inc., The.....
509-515 Howard
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission
(229) Halpin Lithograph Co.....440 Sansome

MAILERS.

(219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....880 Mission

NEWSPAPERS.

(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight
(139) *Blen, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....340 Sansome
(8) *Bulletin.....767 Market
(121) *California Demokrat.....Cor. Annie and Jessie
(11) *Call and Post, The.....New Montg'y and Jessie
(40) *Chronicle.....Chronicle Building
(123) *L'Italia Daily News.....118 Columbus Ave.
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal.....59 Clay
(25) *Daily News.....340 Ninth
(94) *Journal of Commerce.....Cor. Annie and Jessie
(21) Labor Clarion.....Sixteenth and Capp
(141) *La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson
(57) *Leader, The.....643 Stevenson
(142) Organized Labor.....1122 Mission
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....423 Sacramento
(61) *Recorder, The.....643 Stevenson
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary
(7) *Star, The.....1122-1124 Mission

PRESSWORK.

(134) Independent Press Room.....348A Sansome
(103) Lyons, J. F.....330 Jackson
(122) Periodical Press Room.....509 Sansome

RUBBER STAMPS.

(83) Samuel, Wm.....16 Larkin

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

(201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co.....573 Mission
(205) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co.....
109 New Montgomery
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....563 Clay
(202) Congdon Process Engraver.....311 Battery
(209) Franklin Photo Eng. Co.....118 Columbus Ave.
(198) San Francisco Engraving Co.....48 Third
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....343 Front
(207) Western Process Engraving Co.....76 Second

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

(210) Martin, W. W.....317 Front

UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS.

Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:

San Jose Engraving Co.....32 Lightston St., San Jose
Sutter Photo-Engr. Co.....919 Sixth St., Sacramento
Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co.....826 Webster St., Oakland
Stockton Photo-Engr. Co.....327 E. Weber St., Stockton

We Don't Patronize List.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Bekins Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.
Graff Construction Co., Richmond, Cal.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Lastufka Bros., harness, 1059 Market.
Latin Hall, Powell, near Green.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
M. & K. Grocery.
National Biscuit Co. of Chicago, products.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil & Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.
San Francisco "Examiner."
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.
Southern Pacific Company.
United Cigar Stores.
Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.
Western Pipe and Steel Company.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

Typographical Topics

The Board of Directors of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society, in conjunction with the secretary-treasurer of the organization, have arranged office hours for the secretary at Room 701 Underwood building, 525 Market street, Saturday of each week from noon till 3 o'clock for the transaction of society business. It has been further arranged that the secretary shall call at the newspaper chapels once each month for the purpose of collecting dues. The following schedule will be observed: "Call-Post" chapel, second Monday, 1 p. m.; "Bulletin," second Monday, 1:45 p. m.; "Examiner," second Monday, 2:30 p. m.; "Chronicle," second Tuesday, 5:30 p. m.

John F. Callaghan left San Francisco for the Union Printers Home, Thursday, January 20th, and arrived at the institution last Saturday. He reports a safe and comfortable trip.

A recent communication from W. G. ("Bill") Smith announces his arrival at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he has gone to consider a proposition affecting the manufacture and distribution of a "shock absorber" to be used on automobiles.

State Printer Telfer, according to a Sacramento dispatch, is running his plant to capacity in turning out more than a million public school textbooks, which will be required by the first of July.

A dispatch from New York City, under date of January 24th, announces that the International Typesetting Machine Company, better known as the Intertype Company, has been sold at public auction for \$1,650,000. The sale was brought about by a reorganization committee composed of Edward B. Adams, Henry Cooper and Richard Swartout.

The following paragraph appeared in the Chicago letter published in the January "Typographical Journal": "The state of trade in this city has undergone a remarkable improvement the last month. Whether or not it will be lasting or a mere spurt remains to be seen. The out-of-work benefit has been discontinued, and applicants are now handed a job instead of relief."

John Wilson, for many years employed as a job printer in San Francisco, who returned to his old home in England nearly two years ago, has been placed on the old-age pension roll of the I. T. U. According to the laws of the organization, Wilson reports each month to Secretary Michelson a statement of his earnings at the trade. When there are no earnings this fact is reported to Indianapolis. A pension check is then forwarded to San Francisco, which is then relayed to Wilson to his address in Europe. No. 21's pensioners are scattered over all parts of the country, but Wilson is the only member living in a foreign country.

After "picking" type for sixty-two years, Tyler Parker of Montgomery, Mo., has retired. For continuous service, although considerable risk is involved in saying this, he probably ranks all other compositors in the United States. It is not difficult to imagine him "learning the boxes" or, roller in hand, "pulling" proofs, or "serving" the "Washington" or "Franklin" press—full of respect for the foreman, full of awe in the presence of the editor—several years before James Buchanan went out, Abraham Lincoln came in and the Civil War had changed the course of the country. The span of Tyler Parker's activity extends over such a wonderful period in the world's history that one is impelled to wish he had put his experience in brevier, pica or long primer before he laid his "stick" on the "case" and, for the last time, put his "rule" in his right-hand waistcoat pocket.—"Christian Science Monitor."

Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7.30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7.30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislation Committee meets at call of chairman. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet Alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet Alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet Alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Auto Bus Operators, No. 399—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Progress Hall, Labor Temple.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 4th Saturday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, K. of P. Hall, McCoppin and Valencia.
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, secretary.
Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.
Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Labor Temple, James D. Kelly, Business Agent, Underwood Building, 525 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Shoe Workers' Hall, 24th and Howard.
Bottle Caners—Meet 3d Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday.
Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 25—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 3d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Avenue. S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 1530 Ellis.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall, J. J. Kane, Secretary, 112 Collingwood.
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 338 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights; headquarters, 83 Sixth.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.
Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters 748 Pacific Building.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas and Water Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; hours, 10 to 11 A. M.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, secretary; 1114 Mission.
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Horsehoers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
House Smiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Saturday, 8 P. M., Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Brewery Workers' Hall.
Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mallers—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet Second and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders—Meet Tuesdays, 58 Commercial.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roesch Building.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 A. M., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Friday nights at headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 M., in Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 557 Clay.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Rammermen—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 P. M., K. of C. Hall.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 P. M., K. of P. Hall.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 8 P. M., 74 Polson.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2d Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 2d Fridays, Roesch Building.
Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.
Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovelmen Dist. No. 4—Meet Wednesdays, 215 Hewes Building.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2d Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Street Railway Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Potrero Hall, Eighteenth and Texas.
Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 Twenty-fourth.
Tailors (Journeyman) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.
Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 A. M., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Typographical No. 21—Meets last Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Room 701, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.
Undertakers—Meet or call at 3567 Seventeenth.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Upholsterers—Meet Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Waiters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 P. M., other Wednesday evenings at headquarters, 14 Seventh.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 149 Mason.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Ladies' Auxiliary to Label Section—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

Notes in Union Life

During the week just closed the following members of San Francisco unions passed away: James Burns of the teamsters, Frederick P. Holm of the laundry wagon drivers, Paul Hill of the marine cooks, Fritz Graeber of the bakers, Frederick V. Kromer of the beer bottlers, George Kiernan of the machinists, Charles A. McCoy of the marine firemen, James D. Reid of the painters, Gustav Olsen of marine cooks.

The revival of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Union, No. 4, will add another union to the San Francisco Labor Council. This will be brought about by the reopening of a rolling mill by the Rudge-Merle Company at North Beach. The firm will engage in the manufacture of lamp posts and ornamental and architectural metal work. The union was discontinued when there was no employment for its members, and there is general rejoicing over the revival of this industry.

A warning of the scarcity of work at Hoquiam, Wash., has been sent out by the Hoquiam Trades and Labor Council.

The White Rats Actors' Association will affiliate with the Labor Council. The organization has selected the following officers: President, Ben Black; vice-president, E. L. Beuchler; recording secretary, Claude N. Harding; financial secretary and organizer, Barry Connors; sergeant-at-arms, William De Van.

The new wage scale and working agreement of Journeymen Tailors' Union No. 2 has also received the unanimous indorsement of the Labor Council. The new agreement is an out and out wage scale and working agreement, and does not afford protection to contractors.

Approximately \$25,000 has been contributed by the local labor unions to the fund being raised by the American Federation of Labor for the relief of the union hatters of Danbury, Conn., against whom the courts awarded judgment of \$300,000 in favor of manufacturers whose products were boycotted by the Hatters' Union.

The Labor Council has approved the new wage scale and working agreement for bushelmen. The scale calls for an increase of 50 cents per week in wages of bushelmen employed in the retail stores. The new wage scale must first receive the indorsement of the Journeymen Tailors' International Union before the local union attempts to enforce the same.

The local Cigar Makers' Union has levied an assessment in behalf of the striking miners of Arizona and the union hatters of Danbury, Conn. It has also made a cash donation to the striking silver workers of Connecticut. During the week \$57.80 was paid in sick benefits. R. H. Buck of the Jitney Bus Operators' Union addressed the cigar makers at their last meeting and urged that the union card be demanded when patronizing jitney busses.

The Molders' Union has gone on record as favoring the establishment of a tubercular bureau by the Board of Health. The molders have donated \$200 to the Danbury hatters.

The Bartenders' Union is making preparations for its annual picnic which will be held at Shellmound Park April 2d. A donation of \$50 will be made to the hatters of Danbury, Conn.

Carpenters' Union No. 483 has elected the following delegates to the Building Trades Council: P. W. Gillette, Jacob Jansen, Robert Mantach and N. H. McLean. Accident benefits amounting to \$40 were paid at the last meeting.

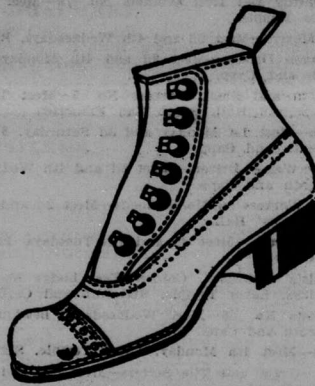
General Organizer Scannel of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, with Mrs. Scannel, is here from the East. Scannel will conduct a vigorous campaign to advance union label shoes in San Francisco, making a special effort in favor of union-made shoes for women.

PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

UNION STAMPED SHOES

FOR MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN—
Shoes for every occasion—the GREATEST
VARIETY—THE BEST QUALITY at
THE LOWEST PRICES. :: :: ::

For the past 34 years we have catered to the
UNION TRADE, and ours is the only store where



EVERY SALESMAN HAS HIS UNION CARD

San
Francisco's
Union
Shoe
Store

PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.
ESTABLISHED 1881
The Greatest Shoe House in the West
825 MARKET STREET

Store
Open
Saturday
Evenings

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Walter Macarthur debated the closed shop with John P. Irish in Fresno last week and floored the glib-tongued union hater. Irish can talk but he cannot reason, hence he was an easy victim for the logic of Macarthur.

The Labor Council indorsed the Federal bill which will provide for the payment of a subsidy to hospitals caring for tuberculosis patients who are not legal residents of the State in which they happen to be. The idea of this bill is to help the various States, of which California is one, where tuberculars come from the East in search of health.

The Labor Council last Friday night refused to take part in a State convention looking to the establishment of a State labor party. The plan was suggested by the Los Angeles Building Trades Council, and an expression of opinion was asked by the California Federation of Labor.

A resolution indorsing the efforts of the Exposition Preservation League and advocating the saving of the Marina and Fine Arts building and other Exposition features was adopted by the Labor Council last Friday night.

A representative of the Parents' Rights League, upon request at the last meeting of the Labor Council, was given permission to address the body Friday, February 4th.

Nomination of officers for the ensuing year were concluded by the Labor Council last Friday night. Practically all officers and committees will be re-elected without opposition. The election will be held tonight.

The Bottle Caners' Union has elected Ethel Ross to represent the organization in the Labor Council.

The local Joint Executive Board of culinary crafts has elected the following officers: President, Michael Canny; vice-president, Laura Mollada; secretary, Hugo Ernst; trustees, Emil Bucherer, A. C. Rose and Daniel Regan.

The Riggers' and Stevedores' Union has adopted a measure whereby members of 60 and over 60 years of age who have been members of the organization at least ten years will be exempt from payment of dues.

The proposition to establish a five-day work

week for all unions affiliated with the Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters was defeated by a large vote against the proposition.

A new union of carpet mechanics and window shade workers has been organized in San Francisco by Frank C. MacDonald, business agent of the Building Trades Council. All members of the former organization have signed the rolls of the new union which will be chartered by the Upholsterers' International Union and will be affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The Laundry Workers' Union reports that it has paid \$690 in death benefits during the past six months. At its last meeting the union levied a second assessment on its members to aid the laundry workers on strike in Stockton.

The Iron Trades Council has arranged for a conference with the California Metal Trades Association to try to have the boiler makers included in the working agreement existing between the Council and the Association and ratified by those bodies.

The Chapman Smelting Company of this city, which has been idle for a number of years, has again started the smelting of antimony ores. Most of the ore comes from Nevada and Alaska. The plant has put a number of men to work as the demand, due to the European war, has sent prices up.

Thousands of San Franciscans were urged from the pulpits Sunday to work for the Keating-Owen bill, which is intended to deal a stiff blow against child labor. The bill prohibits shipment of goods manufactured by children who are worked more than eight hours or at night.

From Secretary Mills of the Western Federation of Miners comes the information that the strike of the miners is still on at Clifton, Ariz., and that financial assistance for the strikers and their families is urgently needed.

Trackmen's Union No. 687, composed of trackmen employed by the Municipal Street Railway Company, recently organized by the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, has applied for affiliation with the Labor Council. The application has been referred to the organizing committee.

McCABE AS A HUNTER.

William P. McCabe, superintendent of the Labor Temple, went hunting the latter part of the week, a while back, and while strolling through the woods saw a big bear coming toward him. Near by was a hollow log, into which he crawled for safety. The hole was so small that, though the bear discovered his presence it could not get in after him, but remained at the end of the log for several hours. The rain poured down in torrents and the log swelled up until the poor fellow was wedged in so fast that he could not move, and all his past sins began to pass before him. Finally his companions, who had been searching for him came along, and, seeing his gun at the end of the log, looked in, the bear having departed. McCabe began to relate his story of the bear, and requested them to pull him out.

Al Murphy, in disgust, said to him: "You d— fool! why didn't you take your gun in with you and shoot the bear?"

This remark made him feel so small that he was able to crawl out of the log without any particular difficulty.

MOVING PICTURE MEN.

The election held by the Moving Picture Operators' Union Thursday, January 13th, for officers for the ensuing term resulted in the return of almost the entire administration. Those elected were: P. Boyle, president; J. Morie, vice-president; Anthony L. Noriega, secretary; C. E. Jones, treasurer; L. G. Dolliver, business agent and financial secretary; F. Seaview, sergeant-at-arms; W. E. Butler, R. Sears, A. F. Howell, M. P. Meyers, N. Moynahan, executive board; J. Ashcroft, J. Ford, L. Thomas, auditing committee.

The union has donated one hour's pay to assist the Danbury hatters, and has made a substantial donation to the Arizona miners. Thirty dollars were paid in sick benefits.

DISCUSS IMMIGRATION BILL.

The committee on immigration of the House of Representatives announces that beginning January 20th public hearings will be held on the pending immigration restriction bill. This bill is practically identical with the one vetoed by President Wilson, and which came within a few votes of being passed by the House over the Chief Executive's veto.

Senator Smith of South Carolina has introduced a restriction bill in the Senate. He is chairman of the Senate immigration committee. Congressman Burnett of Alabama, who introduced this bill in the House, is chairman of the House committee on immigration.

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